WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of measuring an object in a two-dimensional digital image, wherein the object is moved, and a first image of the object, which is captured before the object is moved, and a second image of the object, which is captured after the object is moved are used in measuring, the method comprising:

    a) detecting two-dimensional displacement of the image by comparing the position of one reference point of the object in the first image and the position of the same reference point of the object in the second image; and

    b) calculating geometrical data of the object.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of detecting two-dimensional displacement comprises moving the second image so that the second image overlaps the first image.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein in the step of moving the second image, overlapping is determined by minimizing sum of the luminosity value of a specific point or area of the first image and the luminosity value of the same point or area of the second image,

wherein the luminosity of a part of the second image, which includes the point or area, is set to be the negative value of the luminosity of the originally captured second image.

5

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of detecting two-dimensional displacement is repeated one or more times.

10 5. The method of claim 2, wherein in the step of detecting two-dimensional displacement, the coordinates of one or more points of the object in the first image are memorized, wherein when the object is moved, the displacement of the object is automatically 15 calculated.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein in the step of detecting two-dimensional displacement, the coordinates of one or more points of the object in the 20 first image are memorized, wherein when the object is moved, the displacement of the object is automatically calculated within a partial range of the first image determined by a user.

7. The method of claim 2, wherein the geometrical data is one-dimensional, wherein the two-dimensional coordinates of a measuring point of the first image relative to the reference point, and the two-dimensional coordinates of a measuring point of the second image relative to the reference point are used in the step of calculating the geometrical data of the object.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein the geometrical data is two-dimensional, wherein the two-dimensional coordinates of one or more measuring points of the first image relative to the reference point, and the two-dimensional coordinates of one or more measuring points of the second image relative to the reference point are used in the step of calculating the geometrical data of the object.

9. A system of measuring an object in a two-dimensional digital image, wherein the object is moved, and a first image of the object, which is captured before the object is moved, and a second image of the object, which is captured after the object is moved are used in measuring, the system comprising:

a) a detection module detecting two-dimensional displacement of the image by comparing the position of one reference point of the object in the first image and the position of the same

5 reference point of the object in the second image; and

b) a calculation module calculating geometrical data of the object.

10 10. The system of claim 9, wherein the detection module moves the second image so that the second image overlaps the first image.

11. The system of claim 10, wherein in the detection

15 module, overlapping is determined by minimizing sum of the luminosity value of a specific point or area of the first image and the luminosity value of the same point or area of the second image, wherein the luminosity of a part of the second image, which

20 includes the point or area, is set to be the negative value of the luminosity of the originally captured second image.

12. The system of claim 10, wherein the detection module repeats detecting two-dimensional displacement one or more times.

5   13. The system of claim 10, wherein the detection module memorizes the coordinates of one or more points of the object in the first image, wherein when the object is moved, the detection module automatically calculates the displacement of the object.

10

14. The system of claim 10, wherein the detection module memorizes the coordinates of one or more points of the object in the first image, wherein when the object is moved, the detection module automatically calculates
15   the displacement of the object within a partial range of the first image determined by a user.

15. The system of claim 10, wherein the geometrical data is one-dimensional, wherein the two-dimensional
20   coordinates of a measuring point of the first image relative to the reference point, and the two-dimensional coordinates of a measuring point of the second image relative to the reference point are used

17

by the calculation module in calculating the
geometrical data of the object.

16. The system of claim 10, wherein the geometrical data
is two-dimensional, wherein the two-dimensional
coordinates of one or more measuring points of the
first image relative to the reference point, and the
two-dimensional coordinates of one or more measuring
points of the second image relative to the reference
point are used by the calculation module in
calculating the geometrical data of the object.